United States District Court

EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS TYLER DIVISION

ALLERGAN, INC.	§	
	§	
v.	§	Cause No. 6:11-cv-441
	§	Consolidated Case
SANDOZ INC., ET AL.	§	

ORDER DENYING MOTIONS FOR REDACTION

Before the Court is Defendants Lupin Lim ited and Lupin Pharm accuticals, Inc.'s (collectively Lupin) Motion for Redaction of Trial Transcript (Doc. No. 281) and Defendant Hi-Tech Pharmacal, Co., In c.'s Motion for Redaction of Trial Transcript (Doc. No. 282). Having considered the parties' argum ents, the undisputed facts, and the applicable law, the Court **DENIES** the motions (Doc. Nos. 281, 282).

Lupin request redaction regarding testimony of two of its facts witnesses and Allergan's expert Dr. Robert Noecker. Lupin argues that this testimony concerns highly sensitive aspects of Lupin's ANDA filing with the F DA, including its bioequivalence waiver, portions of Lupin Limited's proposed package insert for its ANDA product, the specific ingredients and a mounts thereof contained in Lupin Li mited's ANDA product, and stability data for Lupin Limited's ANDA product. Lupin's motion cites to no case law in support of its request.

Hi-Tech requests redaction on identical gr ounds. Hi-Tech seeks redaction of testim ony from its witness Dr. Kam el Egbaria and Allergan's expert Dr. Noecker. Hi-Tech contends that this testimony addresses its highly sensit ive ANDA filing with the FDA, i ncluding its bioequivalence waiver, portions of Hi-Tech's proposed package insert for its ANDA product, the specific ingredients and am ounts thereof contained in Hi-Tech's ANDA product, and stability

data for Hi-Tech's ANDA product. Hi-Tech's mo tion cites no law in support of its redaction request.

"It is clear that courts of this country recognize a general right to inspect and copy public records and documents, including judicial records and documents." *Nixon v. Warner Commc'ns, Inc.*, 435 U.S. 589, 587 (1978). "It is uncontested, however, that the right to inspect and copy judicial records is not absolute. Every court has supervisory power over its own records and files, and access has been denied where court files me ight have become a vehicle for improper purposes." *Id.* "Thus, the common law merely establishes a presumption of public access to judicial records." *S.E.C. v. Van Waeyenberghe*, 990 F.2d 845, 848 (5th Cir. 1993). "Although the common law right of access to judicial records is not absolute, 'the district court's discretion to seal the record of judicial proceedings is to be exercised charily." *Id.* (quoting *Fed. Savs. & Loan Ins. Corp. v. Blain*, 808 F.2d 395, 399 (5th Cir. 1987)).

"In exercising its discretion to seal judicial records, the court must balance the public's common law right of access against the interest favoring nondisclosure." *Id.* Ultimately, "the decision as to access is one best left to the sound discretion of the trial court, a discretion to be exercised in light of all the relevant fact's and circumstances of the particular case." *Nixon*, 435 U.S. at 599.

In this case, the Court f inds that the public's interest in access to the judicial records outweighs nondisclosure. Throughout trial the parties referred to Defendants' ANDA filings. A t no time did Defendants m ove to seal the courtroo m to protect its confidential information. In light of the number of sealed filings in this case, the Court finds that Defendants were clearly aware of any confidential information. But Defendants discussed their ANDA's in open court without hesitation. The Court does not now find it prudent to redact those records.

Accordingly, Lupin's and Hi-Tech's m otions for redaction of the trial transc ript (Doc.

Nos. 281, 282) are **DENIED**.

It is SO ORDERED.

SIGNED this 9th day of September, 2013.

MICHAEL H. SCHNEIDER

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE